REFERENCE COPY


# COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.


RECEIVED 15 SEP 1969 ARMY LIBRARY


Vol. 6, No. 23 September 6, 1969


## Bainbridge Training Center Is Model for Youth Programs, Secretary Kelley Forecasts Expanded Local Participation

A camper presents Assistant Secretary of Defense Roger Kelley, Chairman, Domestic Action Council, with a "YES, WE CARE" button during his visit to Camp Concern.

The Chairman of DoD's Domestic Action Council praised Camp Concern Project at the Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md., and said he expects the program can be extended to other military installations.

Chairman Roger T. Kelley and eight other members of the Council toured Camp Concern, Aug. 27. They were accompanied by representatives from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the President's Council on Youth Opportunity, Congressional offices and from the Mayor's office in Baltimore. Mr. Kelley is Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs.

Camp Concern is a massive summer camp program now in its second year for youngsters from Baltimore's poverty areas.

Each week, for a nine-week period, between 500 and 600 youngsters aged ten through 19 make the 80-mile round trip daily to the Bainbridge Training Center. Each youth spends six days at the camp participating in activities that start at 10:30 a.m. They return to Baltimore on contract busses at 5:30 p.m. after an evening meal at the Training Center.

Mr. Kelley said he thinks the possibilities are very great that other military installations will adopt similar programs.

"The military should and must be involved in these type programs," Mr. Kelley said. "This is a vital dimension of national security."

He called Camp Concern a model that could be duplicated "in other situations and through the individual

(Continued on Page 2)

## DoD Continuing Study of All Volunteer Force

A Defense Department manpower expert said there is no conflict between DoD's Project Volunteer and the 15-man Advisory Commission on an All Volunteer Force, and the two programs will not necessarily produce two different reports.

Vice Admiral William Mack, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Manpower and Reserve Affairs, told an American Legion meeting in Atlanta, Aug. 23, that the DoD studies made under Project Volunteer will be made available to the commission, along with other Defense material it may need to complete its work.

Admiral Mack said the commission's report is expected to be submitted to the President for review in November.

Admiral Mack said the objectives of Project Volunteer are to "reduce our requirements for new accessions by improving retention . . . and manpower utilization . . .

(Continued on Page 3)

# Bainbridge Training Center Model for Youth Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

Services and the stimulation of the people in the Council. We expect to extend the benefits of this program elsewhere."

Mr. Kelley's enthusiasm was shared by other members of the Council. Dr. John L. McLucas, Under Secretary of the Air Force said, "I thing we ought to start duplicating (Camp Concern) around the world. The Air Force has a number of bases where this would be very practical, and I'm sure the other Services do, too. I think what we've seen can be duplicated at a hundred bases around the country if we really put our minds to it."

Another Council member, Vice Admiral Charles Duncan, Chief of Naval Personnel, said "I think its a wonderful effort. I think what is going on here might be used as a prototype which might be used by other government agencies, or those given such tasks and challenges."

The Domestic Action Council was preceded by one day by the Secretary of the Navy John Chafee who toured the camp with Baltimore Mayor Thomas J. D'Alesandro.

Secretary Chafee attributed the success of Camp Concern to a "unique set of circumstances." He said the presence of vacant facilities at the base, the proximity of a city with children needing help and the "terrific job" performed by the Commander of the Naval Training Center, Capt. Harold D. Durham, had all led to "wonderful results."

Mayor D'Alesandro said he hoped that the Navy would "take advantage of the good work done at Bainbridge" to have it repeated in other parts of the nation.

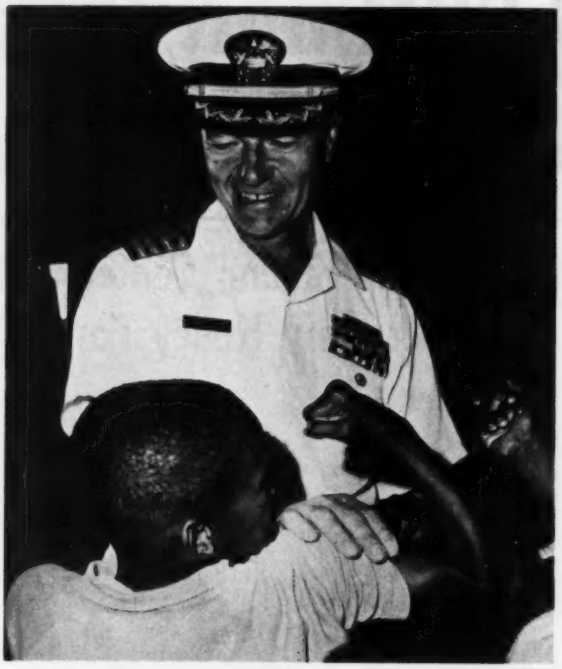
Camp Concern was born last year after the April riots in Baltimore. Lenny Moore and John Mackie of the Baltimore Colts and several city teachers met with Mayor D'Alesandro to plan a summer program that would reach "all the underprivileged youth of Baltimore."

The Naval Training Center was suggested as a site for the program, and approval was obtained from the Secretary of the Navy. That was followed by grants of $100,000 from HEW and $30,000 from the Office of Economic Opportunity. Both grants were renewed this year.

There are forty full-time counselors, plus adult volunteers at Camp Concern. The Executive Director is James Smith, a Special Assistant to the Baltimore Mayor. Oscar Jobe, Jr., is the Program Director, and the Navy participation is directed by the Center's Commander, Capt. Durham.

They pilot the day-long activities that include basketball and wrestling clinics, swimming, dancing, and health and dental lectures.

The Navy assigns men to conduct the clinics, and every Thursday a Navy basketball team is pitted against a Camp Concern team. The Bainbridge command also shows a movie at the Base Theater every Friday afternoon, and on most other days, a band from Baltimore entertains the youngsters in a drill hall for two hours.



A Baltimore youth gains approval from Capt. Harold Durham, Commander, Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, who directs the Navy's participation in Camp Concern.

Youngsters are recruited for the program by community organizations, including municipal and private recreation centers, community action centers, churches, neighborhood clubs and block groups and interested citizens.

Program Director Jobe thinks Camp Concern is the number one project of its kind meeting the needs of disadvantaged youngsters through the cooperation of the military.

"It would not be possible here at Bainbridge without the fine leadership of the Center Commander and the good relationship between Camp Concern staff members and the Navy personnel," he said.

Mr. Jobe said the camp is not a "cure-all," but he told the Council members "the little measure of personal attention given to each camper, coupled with the chance to get these kids off the streets and out of the city every week, is doing a good deal to foster new ideas and goals in these young people."

Colonel John E. Dienz, USAF, Acting Special Assistant in Mr. Kelley's Manpower and Reserve Affairs Office, visited the camp with the Council members. He called

(Continued on Page 6)

# DoD Continuing Study of All Volunteer Force

(Continued from Page 1)

and by increasing the number of true volunteers by intensified recruitment and making military service more attractive and rewarding."

He said the Department of Defense is operating under these guidelines provided by the President:

—The All Volunteer Force concept applies to the period after involvement in the Republic of Vietnam has ended and when military manpower requirements can be safely reduced.

—There is a recognized need to keep the draft system in being on a standby basis in case of some future emergency.

—The draft cannot be ended all at once, but will have to be phased out so that at every step the required defense strength can be maintained.

Certain key assumptions underlie the Project Volunteer study plan, the admiral said. "The most basic of which is that military manpower needs will continue to be met both in the number and the quality desired, including our needs for scarce specialists, such as physicians. The program will have to meet the needs of our Reserve components as well as the active duty forces."

The areas proposed for study in Project Volunteer include pay and benefits, improved and expanded recruitment, better utilization of personnel, increased use of machines and man-saving equipment, better housing, improved education benefits, increased use of women, and a revitalized Reserve, the admiral said.

Admiral Mack noted that many of the subjects have been reviewed in recent years by DoD or the individual Services, but he said, "Generally, these studies, such as those of military pay, have placed primary emphasis on personnel retention rather than on initial recruitment."

Overall direction of Project Volunteer has been assigned to Assistant Secretary of Defense, Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Roger T. Kelley. As an initial step in developing an action program, the admiral said Mr. Kelley has requested each Military Department to review the entire range of options outlined in the study plan and to submit recommendations to him on desirable and feasible actions to move DoD toward the voluntary force goal.

At the same time, Admiral Mack said the Defense study group will review all past studies on factors affecting recruitment and retention.

"These studies will be based upon the principle that any change in our manpower procurement system will be acceptable only if it assumes that the Services will be provided with the manpower they need to meet our national security objectives. The President has made this guidance quite clear, and I am confident that both our own studies and those of the Presidential Commission will be based upon this point of departure."

In the Project Volunteer study, Admiral Mack said the Defense Department is assuming that draft authority will be retained, that the Selective Service system will remain in standby with all of its machinery ready for use when needed and that all personnel will continue to be classified even though not called.

But, the admiral noted the President had "expressed the conviction that so long as the draft is needed we must do everything we can to minimize its disruptive impact on individual lives and to make it as fair as possible."

To meet those objectives, Admiral Mack said, the President proposed three basic changes in draft procedure, and a review in a fourth area:

—Institute a prime age group, thereby limiting effective draft vulnerability to 12 months.

—Provide for random or lottery selections within the prime age group.

—Postpone induction of men engaged in graduate study to the end of the academic year in which called, while keeping unchanged the recent policies on student deferment.

—Thoroughly review national guidelines, standards and procedures of deferments.

The admiral noted that Congress authorized a prime group system in the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, but he pointed out that the authorization provided that if the President used it, selection of individuals within the prime age group would have to be made by the method in use on date of enactment of the law, that is, oldest first in order of date of birth.

This limitation has made it impractical to institute the prime year group system, the admiral said. He mentioned legislation proposed by the President which will repeal the limitation, thus restoring the broad authority he had prior to June 1967 to provide for impartial selection of men for induction.

The admiral said the lottery selection will not "substitute chance for reason . . . nor will it reduce the authority of local draft boards."

To encourage a consistent administration of draft procedures, the admiral noted that the President has requested the National Security Council and the Director of Selective Service to conduct a thorough review of guidelines, standards and procedures for deferments and exemptions.

Admiral Mack said greater consistency can be achieved, thus limiting geographical inequities and enhancing equity of the entire system, by issuing additional or firmer national guidelines. "No new legislative authority is needed," he said.

Commenting on the President's proposals, Admiral Mack said, "It is our conviction that . . . limiting draft vulnerability to 12 months, introducing random selection and reviewing deferment policies, will in fact minimize the disruptive impact of the draft on individual lives, and will make the draft as fair as possible."

## Question Mark Over Asia

# RED CHINA

*Secretary of State William P. Rogers recent termed Communist China "the greatest question mark over the future of Asia and the Pacific." Speaking before the National Press Club in Canberra, Australia, on August 8, Mr. Rogers discussed U.S. policy toward Red China in the framework of the future security and progress of the Pacific Community.*

*Below are excerpts from his address.*

***'We do not intend to abandon negotiations with the Soviet Union because the Chinese do not like it, nor give up pursuit of contacts with the Chinese because the Soviets do not like it.'***

We are entering an interesting period in the affairs of Asia and the Pacific Community. Not only in Vietnam but elsewhere new chapters are about to be written.

Virtually all of the ambassadors of Communist China have been in Peking for the past three years. Now, since the Ninth Party Congress in Peking, many ambassadors are leaving Peking for new posts.

Before the Moscow meeting of the Communist parties in May, all of the Soviet Union's ambassadors of East Asia were recalled to Russia. They—or their successors—are returning to their posts. The deep and bitter conflict between the Soviet Union and Communist China continues to fester and broaden.

At the recent Moscow meeting, Mr. Brezhnev [Leonid Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party] made his elliptical reference to the need for an Asian Collective Security system, obviously directed against Communist China. Thus, it is clear there is great uncertainty in the Communist world about the course of recent events.

By the way of contrast there has been great progress in recent years in non-Communist Asia. Indeed, I believe, it is here that the most exciting success story of the next decade may be written.

The greatest question mark over the future of Asia and the Pacific [however is] Communist China.

### Peking's Policies

We recognize, of course, that the Republic of China on Taiwan and Communist China on the mainland are facts of life. We know too that Mainland China will eventually play an important role in Asian and Pacific affairs—but certainly not as long as its leaders continue to have such an introspective view of the world.

It goes without saying that most of the world is concerned about a nation which opposes a negotiated settlement of the Vietnamese conflict, which has such belligerent policies toward its neighbors, which provides training and supplies for insurrectionist groups and which is exhorting her people to make sacrifices in anticipation of war with the Soviet Union.

Although we are inclined to speak of China as a "great power" we should remember that this power is potential more than actual. I believe there is a tendency in many quarters to build up the Chinese Communists by equating their capabilities with their rhetoric.

Public expressions of attitude toward the United States from Communist China since the inauguration of our Administration in Washington certainly have been stri-

dent. They pretend to feel they are encircled by hostile forces.

I doubt very much if Peking's leaders really consider that they are threatened by the military strength of the United States. I suspect they sense that the real threat to them comes from the superior performance of open societies. The evidence is all around them.

While the Chinese Communists seek to repair the economic damage of the so-called Cultural Revolution—following the disaster of the Great Leap Forward—many of their neighbors are experiencing economic growth at rates among the highest in the world.

Alone among major nations, Comumnist China has at best stood still. Communist China obviously has long been too isolated from world affairs.

## U.S. Seeks Better Relations

This is one reason why we have been seeking to open up channels of communication. Just a few days ago we liberalized our policies toward purchase of their goods by American travelers and toward validating passports for travel to China. Our purpose was to remove irritants in our relations and to help remind people on Mainland China of our historic friendship for them.

Previously, we had suggested other steps such as an exchange of persons and selected trade in such goods as food and pharmaceuticals. As I said on previous occasions, we were prepared to offer specific suggestions on an agreement for more normal relations when the Chinese cancelled the scheduled resumption of the ambassadorial talks in Warsaw last February.

None of our initiatives has met with a positive response.

Apparently the present leaders in Peking believe that it serves the purposes to maintain a posture of hostility toward the United States. They seem unprepared for any accommodation. Their central position is that they will discuss nothing with us unless we first abandon support of our ally, the Republic of China. This we do not propose to do.

We nonetheless look forward to a time when we can enter into a useful dialogue and to a reduction of tensions. We would welcome a renewal of the talks with Communist China. We shall soon be making another approach to see if a dialogue with Peking can be resumed. This could take place in Warsaw or at another mutually acceptable site. We would like to resume this dialogue; we would hope that they do too.

## Our Policy in Asia

One of the main motivations of the trips the President and I have made recently to Asia has been to reaffirm the permanence of American foreign policy interests in the well-being and security of Asia and the Pacific.

We are a Pacific power, and we intend to remain so. We have every intention of remaining constant to our commitments in Asia—to SEATO, to ANZUS, and to our several bilateral defense arrangements. Geography, history, economics and mutual interest make us a part of the Pacific Community, and we intend to continue to play the supporting role to which we are committed by treaty. There is no equivocation in our determination in this regard, and we have made this clear.

At the same time we are changing the emphasis of our relationships in line with current realities.

Policies designed to meet one set of conditions should not remain frozen in the face of new conditions. New conditions do exist in Asia. There is a new dynamism, a new sense of confidence, a new impulse toward regional cooperation and regional responsibility in Asia. There is an enhanced desire and capability among Asian nations to assume larger shares of their own security.

Security must continue to have a high priority in the quest for peace. Only with a sense of security will governments and people make the necessary efforts and sacrifices required for economic and social progress.

## USSR's Asian Collective Security Proposal

The Soviet Union has floated the idea of a new system of regional collective security in Asia. We do not know exactly what the Russians had in mind when they broached

***'Alone among major nations, Communist China has at best stood still. Communist China obviously has long been too isolated from world affairs.'***

this vague idea. It must have been clear to everyone, however, that the Soviet objectives was the containment of Communist China. Reactions in Asia generally, as they have been reported to us, have been something less than enthusiastic.

Obviously any Soviet proposal to cooperate with non-Communist states in a security system directed against another Communist state is an interesting political development in itself. But our own view is that the more constructive course would be for the countries of Asia to continue to develop institutions they already have created to expand associations among themselves.

Meanwhile, it is our intention not to take sides in the struggle between China and the Soviet Union but to seek to improve our relationships with either or both.

We do not intend to abandon negotiations with the Soviet Union because the Chinese do not like it, nor to give up pursuit of contacts with the Chinese because the Soviets do not like it.

We intend to disregard Peking's denunciations of United States efforts to negotiate with the Soviet Union. And we intend to disregard Soviet nervousness at steps we take to reestablish contacts beween us and the Chinese Communists.

Ours is a world of pluralism and diversity. But we know that beneath diversity there are shared needs and universal aspirations. We know that there is common ground between nations which are different in their cultural backgrounds, historical experience, and social preferences. We know that we are inter-dependent in the modern world. In the recognition of this inter-dependence lies the road to peace.

Mr. Kelley talks with Camp Concern youngsters while dining with them in the Training Center dining hall.

# Impressions of Visit to Navy's Camp Concern

(Continued from Page 2)

the camp a "tremendous effort" on the part of the military and other government agencies.

"This is important," he said, "because it reflects the cooperation that can be gained for such a venture."

Other Council members and representatives gave these impressions of their visit to Camp Concern:

Dr. Curtiss Tarr, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Manpower and Reserve Affairs: The quality of organization is impressive, particularly on the part of the young people who act as counselors. The experience is an exhilirating one, and I hope that we are somehow finding a way to influence the youngsters who are here.

Frank A. Bartimo, Assistant General Counsel, Manpower and Reserve Affairs: Here is a definite program that shows the military has heart and interest. We want to do all we can to help.

David Lambert, Director of Small Business and Economic Utilization Policy, OASD, Installations and Logistics: I'm very impressed with the activities at Camp Concern. I think the work that the Navy has done at Bainbridge has been fine and hopefully it will continue.

Brigadier General Frank M. Davis, Director of Military Personnel Policy, Department of Army: I am impressed that the Navy is doing the job with minimum facilities, yet has what appears to be a very successful program. I think it gets us closer to the people we serve, and, all in all, it will have a very beneficial effect on everybody. Anything that the Services are equipped to do that improves the youngsters of the country, and improves Service rapport with the people, is all to the good.

Howard Phillips, Executive Director of the President's Council on Youth Opportunity: I think it is very good that the Defense Department, through its installation at Bainbridge, has been able to develop a cooperative relationship with Baltimore. We're interested in this program not because it is unique, but because we believe that helping prepare these young people for the assumption of adult responsibilties and giving them the tools to realize their individual potentials does contribute heavily to the national security.

Capt. Durham admits that the operation of a day camp for underprivileged children does not usually fall within the area of a military organization, but he refers questioners to the DoD directive to base commanders to use the "physical resources" of their installations in programs for such groups.

The Defense directive stemmed from an announcement in April by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird that he was establishing the Domestic Action Council to insure that a widespread, coordinated approach is taken toward the Department's domestic action programs.

The Domestic Action Program is designed, through the use of DoD's extensive resources and human skills, to join other government agencies and private institutions in their efforts to overcome some of the serious domestic problems which face the nation today.

**COMMANDERS DIGEST**

**THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.**

**Published weekly by American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized. Suggested dateline for materials used is WASHINGTON (AFPS).**

# White House Fellows— Leaders Of Tomorrow

There is a feeling of business-like cordiality when one enters the young man's office. The conversation is easy, relaxed and to the point; there is no question as to its direction or purpose.

Reason for the discussion was a group of 15 to 20 young intellectuals — military and civilian — who have individually demonstrated their ability to make an impact on society.

The Director of the President's Commission on White House Fellows, Stephen Strickland, was explaining how those fortunate enough to be chosen for the program are the emerging leaders of tomorrow.

"The purpose of the White House Fellows is to identify and in a sense to help develop the rich talent that is abroad in the land — and in our younger citizens."

He said the program sought leaders in society — people who under ordinary circumstances — would not seek a career in government.

He added, however, it is believed that the leadership in the military — much like the business community — is terribly important.

**Director Stephen Strickland**

**"We want to find people who are going to make an impact on the society."**

"Military men probably don't have the opportunity that other government employees have to become exposed to the operation of the civilian side of the government and the issues with which the government must try to cope."

For this reason, the President's Commission on White House Fellows . . . "has made exceptions, in a way, with the career military man."

The White House Fellows program is open to career members of the Armed Services—both officers and enlisted men. The age limitation — 23 to 35 — is a factor, but generally there are no other qualifications a career member of the Armed Forces need have. Applications are available by simply writing The Director of the President's Commission on White House Fellows, The White House, Washington, D. C., and ask for an application blank.

Mr. Strickland said he thought it might be "prudent" and certainly fair to remind prospective applicants who think of the program as "glamorous" that the competition is very tough.

"Each year we've had more than a thousand applicants and we select only 15 to 20 White House Fellows. So, although the stated requirement is only that a person be between the ages of 23 and 35, I might say that objectively it turns out that only those who are the most brilliant, the most able, the most dedicated, and who have indicated the greatest leadership through the widest variety of activities are in the end accepted."

He said, we don't want to discourage anyone from applying for the program, but we don't want to raise any false hopes either. "I think there ought to be a little bit of self-selection to begin with. How about educational

(Continued on Page 8)

Approximately 86 White House Fellows have gone through the year-long program since it was founded in 1964.

Here are extremely brief sketches of four of the career military men that have been White House Fellows this past year.

Lieutenant Commander Charles R. Larson, 31, Omaha, Nebr., entered the U.S. Naval Academy in 1954, graduating with distinction in 1958, with a B.S. degree in marine engineering.

Arthur E. Dewey, Mainesburg, Pa., was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy in 1952 and graduated in 1956. He went on to Princeton for graduate work and was awarded an MSE, Civil Engineering, in 1961. He has served as Assistant Secretary of the Army Scientific Advisory Panel and as Aide-de-Camp to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command.

Lieutenant Colonel John W. Woodmansee, Jr., was graduated cum laude from Culver Military Academy in 1952. He won competitive appointment to U.S. Military Academy through Culver's designation as an "honor military school." Only six appointments from this source were given throughout the country that year.

Captain Robert L. Sansom, Knoxville, Tenn., was graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1964 and commissioned an officer in the U.S. Air Force. At the Academy he was Chairman of the Academy Assembly, played varsity football, golf and wrestling, and at graduation was the first graduate in the General Order of Merit.

# White House Fellows – Leaders Of Tomorrow

(Continued from Page 7)

requirements? There is no formal educational requirement as of the last two years, but most White House Fellows obviously have college degrees and a great many of them have advanced degrees."

The commission, Mr. Strickland continued, thinks that in this day and time there are leaders who clearly will make an impact on society. There are people capable of doing so in the best possible way. They are people who may, for one reason or another, have not had the opportunity to complete college.

The White House Fellows program was launched in 1964 by President Lyndon Johnson. It stemmed from the suggestion made to President Johnson by John Gardner who had been the Chairman of the Carnegie Corp., and later the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. It has continued since 1964 and Arthur S. Flemming is currently the Chairman of the President's Commission on White House Fellows.

Mr. Strickland sees the typical White House Fellow as already launched on his professional career. They are ahead of their peers, or at least moving into the top ranks of whatever organization they are associated with.

They have been involved heavily, as a general rule, in community affairs. They have demonstrated a concern about problems of society and have shown an interest in the problems of society and government. They are bright, flexible, hard working, open minded, but not without convictions of their own. They are discreet, good humored and generally superior.

One such White House Fellow is Lieutenant Colonel John Woodmansee, USA, who sees the year just ending as a "great year." He saw the program this way:

"The association with the 18 other Fellows — there were 19 of us in my year group — to me its been the most exciting and stimulating part of the year. We've got doctors, lawyers, people from industry, private business people, and educators.

"It's a great mixture of the professions, and people come to it with their various trainings and own ideas and backgrounds. And we've had to reassess our own assumptions, and reevaluate our own feelings about things. There has been a great interaction between the group."

Col. Woodmansee said that when you combine this with the exposure to government officials and with the opportunity to work for a year at a very high level in government ". . . I think it's probably the finest program that I know of, and I'm very pleased to have been a part of it."

He said it was basically his service in the Army that qualified him for the program.

"I don't think you can have a cram course for the White House Fellows. I think you have to start preparing — for years, really. You just have to be involved, and you must be concerned, and I think you have to demonstrate well in the military.

"The variety of jobs that we have in the military, and the various places that we are assigned, is an excellent qualification in itself."

Lieutenant Colonel John W. Woodmansee, Jr., USA: "It's just been a great year."

Open season to apply for the White House Fellows program is in the Fall of the year. In fact, applications will be accepted soon and must be submitted to the President's Commission on White House Fellows, The White House, Washington, D. C., before Dec. 24, 1969.

The selection takes place between Jan. 1 and about June 1. The new group of White House Fellows begin their year Sept. 1.

Assignments for the Fellows include one to each Cabinet officer, two or three at the White House and one or two are assigned to the Vice President.

There was a word of caution to the career military man stationed overseas who believes he may be eligible for the program. In the first place, an application that is accepted goes to one of 11 regional panels around the country.

They in turn review the applications and decide which people they want to interview. So, from 1,000 applications the elimination has cut the total down to 200. From the 200, perhaps 90 to 100 are chosen for interview. The interviews are generally held during March and the selected applicant must pay his own way.

This would mean that a military man overseas would have to arrange for his own transportation, as well as leave time, to get to the regional interview. In the case of final interviews the commission pays the bill.

Once the regional panel completes their selections a certain number of finalists are recommended to the President's Commission. In the past, this number has been about 30. The commission interviews the 30 applicants and generally selects 15 to 20 of the finalists to be White House Fellows.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $3.25 additional for foreign mailing.
☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969 393-213/S-8